

REMARKS

In the Office Action, claims 1, 2, 4-22 and 24-32 were rejected by the Examiner. Each of these rejections is addressed in detail below.

First Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103

In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 1, 2, 4-22 and 24 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious over Pivowar et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,457,062) in view of Outlook screenshots.

Specifically, with regard to the independent claims, the Examiner stated:

As per claim 1, Pivowar teaches a device for managing a combination of family-related matters and work-related matters, the device comprising: a processor (col. 1, lines 35-39)*; a calendaring program running on the processor (col. 1, lines 35-39)*; and an input/output stage operably coupled to the processor (col. 4, lines 50-63) and adapted to communicate with a remote device to update the calendars (col. 5, lines 41-47). However, Pivowar does not explicitly disclose the calendaring program adapted to provide at least one calendar corresponding to family-related matters, at least one calendar corresponding to work-related matters, and at least one calendar corresponding to a merger of the family-related matters and the work-related matters, the at least one calendar corresponding to the merger of the family-related matters and the work-related matters adapted to display icons that distinguish between the family-related matters and the work-related matters. However, Outlook teaches the calendaring program adapted to provide at least one calendar corresponding to family-related matters (Figure 2 item 30), at least one calendar corresponding to work-related matters (Figure 2 item 40), and at least one calendar corresponding to a merger of the family-related matters and the work-related matters (Figure 1 item 25), the at least one calendar corresponding to the merger of the family-related matters and the work-related matters adapted to display icons that distinguish between the family-related matters and the work-related matters (Figure 1 item 10, Figure 2 item 50). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the various types of calendars available in Outlook with the device of Pivowar in

order for an individual to be able to organize their time according to the various lifestyles they pursue.

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As per independent claim 13, Pivowar teaches a system for managing a combination of family-related matters and work-related matters, the system comprising: a first device designated as a hub (col. 4, lines 50-51); a plurality of second devices (col. 4, lines 50-51); a host computer adapted to communicate with the first device and with the plurality of second devices (col. 4, lines 50-51); and a calendaring program running on at least the first device (col. 2, lines 15-28), the calendaring program adapted to update the calendars in response to communication between the first device and the host computer (col. 5, lines 41-47).

However, Pivowar does not explicitly disclose the calendaring program adapted to provide at least one calendar corresponding to family-related matters and at least one calendar corresponding to work-related matters. However, Outlook teaches the calendaring program adapted to provide at least one calendar corresponding to family-related matters (Figure 2 item 30), at least one calendar corresponding to work-related matters (Figure 2 item 40), and at least one calendar corresponding to a merger of the family-related matters and the work-related matters (Figure 1 item 25), the at least one calendar corresponding to the merger of the family-related matters and the work-related matters adapted to display icons that distinguish between the family-related matters and the work-related matters (Figure 1 item 10, Figure 2 item 50). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the various types of calendars available in Outlook with the device of Pivowar in order for an individual to be able to organize their time according to the various lifestyles they pursue.

Office Action, pages 2-6.

Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection. The burden of establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness falls on the Examiner. *Ex parte Wolters and Kuypers*, 214 U.S.P.Q. 735 (P.T.O. Bd. App. 1979). To establish a *prima facie* case, the Examiner must not only show that the combination includes *all* of the claimed elements, but also a convincing line of reason as to why one of ordinary skill in the art would have found the claimed invention to

have been obvious in light of the teachings of the references. *Ex parte Clapp*, 227 U.S.P.Q. 972 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1985).

On a preliminary note, Applicants respectfully assert that the Outlook screen shots are not clearly prior art and not illustrative of what the Examiner alleges. For example, the Examiner has not provided sufficient information to determine when the Outlook screenshots were published. Thus, the Examiner has not met the initial burden of demonstrating a *prima facie* case of obviousness. Further, the Examiner has not provided sufficient information to determine what subject matter is being illustrated by the screenshots. In fact, parts of the Outlook screenshots are completely illegible. Applicants remind the Examiner that the figures of the cited reference must be evaluated for what they reasonably disclose and suggest to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Aslanian*, 590 F.2d 911, 200 U.S.P.Q. 500 (C.C.P.A. 1979).

Applicants believe the Examiner is asserting personal knowledge of what is shown because it is not apparent from the screenshots. Therefore, Applicants remind the Examiner that according to 37 C.F.R. § 1.104 and M.P.E.P. § 707.07, the Examiner is required to provide clear explanations of all rejections. If the Examiner maintains the rejection, Applicants respectfully request an affidavit in accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.104(d)(2) specifying in detail what the Examiner believes to be illustrated and how the illustrated components were formed.

Despite the clear deficiencies in the rejection discussed above, Applicants will address the substance of the rejection, to the extent possible, in an effort to demonstrate the manner in which the claimed subject matter distinguishes over the cited references even if the Outlook reference could, *arguendo*, be considered prior art. Embodiments of the present invention

relate to a management system for managing personal and work-related matters. *See* Application, page 2. Specifically, one embodiment of the present invention comprises a work calendar (e.g., 112) that displays work-related items, a personal calendar (e.g., 114) that displays personal items, and a merged calendar (e.g., 110) that displays both work-related and personal items. *See id.* at page 21. In one embodiment, the merged calendar displays a work icon (e.g., 116) or a personal icon (e.g., 118) beside each item and these icons are unique or distinguishable so that a user can rapidly determine whether the item is work-related or personal. *See id.* at page 21. For example, as illustrated in FIG. 13C, a house shaped icon 118 is used to designate personal items and an office shaped icon 116 is used to designate work-related items). *See id.* at FIG. 13C. Accordingly, independent claims 1 and 13 recite, *inter alia*, “at least one calendar corresponding to the merger of the family-related matters and the work-related matters adapted to *display icons that distinguish between the family-related matters and the work-related matters.*” (Emphasis added).

The Examiner admitted that the Pivowar reference is deficient with respect to the recited features set forth above and attempted to remedy the admitted deficiencies by citing screenshots from Outlook. *See* Office Action, pages 3, 5, and 6. Without admitting that the Outlook screenshots are prior art and based on Applicants’ best understanding of the provided figures, Applicants respectfully assert that the Outlook screenshots do not disclose icons that *distinguish between family-related matters and work-related matters*. Indeed, the items the Examiner alleges to be icons appear to be visibly *identical*. Based on what is perceptible from the Outlook screenshots, all of the alleged icons are essentially a box shaped representation of a calendar. Accordingly, the icons do not *distinguish between* family-related and work-related matters as set forth in the present claims.

In view of the arguments set forth above, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner withdraw the rejection of independent claims 1 and 13 and provide an indication of allowance. Further, Applicants request that the Examiner withdraw the rejection of dependent claims 2, 4-12, 14-22 and 24 based on their respective dependencies and for unique matter recited in each dependent claim.

Second Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103

The Examiner rejected claims 25-32 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hawkins (U.S. Patent No. 6,006,274) in view of Outlook screenshots. Specifically, the Examiner stated:

As per independent claim 25, Hawkins teaches a system for managing a combination of family-related matters and work-related matters, the system comprising: a family/work device (Figure 1 item 130); a plurality of work devices (Column 5 lines 31-35); a private host computer communicatively coupled to the family/work device (Figure 1 item 110) and to the plurality of work devices (Column 5 lines 31-35); a private host computer communicatively coupled to the family/work device (Figure 1 item 110) and to the plurality of work devices, the private host computer maintaining work-related matters (Column 4 lines 26-35); a plurality of family devices (Column 5 lines 31-35) a public host computer communicatively coupled to the family/work device (Figure 1 item 150) and to the plurality of family devices, the public host computer maintaining family-related matters (Column 4 lines 26-35); and a calendaring program running on at least the family/work device and the host computers (Column 5 lines 35-43). However, Hawkins does not explicitly disclose the calendaring program adapted to provide at least one calendar corresponding to family-related matters and at least one calendar corresponding to work-related matter. Outlook discloses a calendaring program adapted to provide at least one family-related calendar and at least one work-related calendar (Figure 1). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the various types of calendars available in Outlook with the device of Hawkins in order for an individual to be able to organize their time according to the various lifestyles they pursue.

Office Action, pages 7-8.

Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection. Embodiments of the present invention relate to facilitating sharing of work-related items and personal items via host computers. *See* Application, pages 16-17. As noted in the present application, work-related information is frequently stored on company computers. *Id.* However, companies typically do not store company-related information on *public* host computers (e.g., 78), such as computers operated by a public internet service provider. *Id.* Rather, companies typically use *private* host computers (e.g., 52) that allow employees to access company-related information without providing non-employees with access. *Id.* On the other hand, in one embodiment of the present invention, a public host computer is used to store family related items. *Id.* Accordingly, independent claim 25 recites, *inter alia*, “a *private host computer* communicatively coupled to the family/work device and to the plurality of work devices, *the private host computer maintaining work-related matters ... a public host computer* communicatively coupled to the family/work device and to the plurality of family devices, *the public host computer maintaining family-related matters.*” (Emphasis added).

In the Office Action, the Examiner asserted that the Hawkins reference teaches the features of claim 25 set forth above. However, the Hawkins reference merely discloses two personal computers 110 and 150 coupled together using a computer network 180. *See* Hawkins et al., col. 5, lines 53-65. The Hawkins reference does not teach a *public* host computer *and* a *private* host computer. Further, the Hawkins reference certainly does not teach maintaining work-related matters on a private host computer and family-related matters on a public host computer. Accordingly, the Hawkins reference does *not* disclose the features of independent claim 25 alleged by the Examiner.

Without admitting that the Outlook screenshots are a valid reference, Applicants respectfully assert that the Outlook screenshots fail to remedy the deficiencies of the Hawkins reference. Indeed, the Examiner does not even make such an allegation. Accordingly, whether considered separately or together, the cited references fail to teach or suggest all of the recited features of independent claim 25.

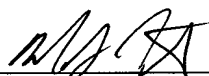
In view of the arguments set forth above, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner withdraw the rejection of independent claim 25 and provide an indication of allowance. Further, Applicants request that the Examiner withdraw the rejection of dependent claims 26-32 based on their respective dependencies and for unique matter recited in each dependent claim.

Conclusion

In view of the remarks set forth above, Applicants respectfully request allowance of the pending claims. If the Examiner believes that a telephonic interview will help speed this application toward issuance, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

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